

Skatole.
 Sorbitan monostearate.
 Styrene.
 Sucrose octaacetate.
 α -Terpinene.
 γ -Terpinene.
 α -Terpineol; *p*-menth-1-en-8-ol.
 β -Terpineol.
 Terpinolene; *p*-menth-1,4(8)-diene.
 Terpinyl acetate.
 Terpinyl anthranilate.
 Terpinyl butyrate.
 Terpinyl cinnamate.
 Terpinyl formate.
 Terpinyl isobutyrate.
 Terpinyl isovalerate.
 Terpinyl propionate.
 Tetrahydrofurfuryl acetate.
 Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol.
 Tetrahydrofurfuryl butyrate.
 Tetrahydrofurfuryl propionate.
 Tetrahydro-pseudo-ionone; 6,10-dimethyl-9-undecen-2-one.
 Tetrahydrolinalool; 3,7-dimethyloctan-3-ol.
 Tetramethyl ethylcyclohexenone; mixture of 5-ethyl-2,3,4,5-tetramethyl-2-cyclohexen-1-one and 5-ethyl-3,4,5,6-tetramethyl-2-cyclohexen-1-one.
 2-Thienyl mercaptan; 2-thienylthiol.
 Thymol.
 Toluualdehyde glyceryl acetal, mixed *o*, *m*, *p*.
 Toluualdehydes, mixed *o*, *m*, *p*.
 p -Tolylacetaldehyde.
 o -Tolyl acetate; o -cresyl acetate.
 p -Tolyl acetate; p -cresyl acetate.
 4-(p -Tolyl)-2-butanone; p -methylbenzylacetone.
 p -Tolyl isobutyrate.
 p -Tolyl laurate.
 p -Tolyl phenylacetate.
 2-(p -Tolyl)-propionaldehyde; p -methylhydropropionaldehyde.
 Tributyl acetylcitrate.
 2-Tridecenal.
 2,3-Undecadiene; acetyl nonyl.
 γ -Undecalactone; 4-hydroxyundecanoic acid γ -lactone; peach aldehyde; aldehyde C-14.
 Undecenal.
 2-Undecanone; methyl nonyl ketone.
 9-Undecenal; undecenoic aldehyde.
 10-Undecenal.
 Undecen-1-ol; undecylenic alcohol.
 10-Undecen-1-yl acetate.
 Undecyl alcohol.
 Valeraldehyde; pentanal.
 Valeric acid; pentanoic acid.
 Vanillin acetate; acetyl vanillin.
 Veratraldehyde.
 Verbenol; 2-pinen-4-ol.
 Zingerone; 4-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-butanone.

(c) Δ -Decalactone and Δ -dodecalactone when used separately or in combination in oleomargarine are used at levels not to exceed 10 parts per million and 20 parts per million, re-

spectively, in accordance with §166.110 of this chapter.

(d) BHA (butylated hydroxyanisole) may be used as an antioxidant in flavoring substances whereby the additive does not exceed 0.5 percent of the essential (volatile) oil content of the flavoring substance.

[42 FR 14491, Mar. 15, 1977, as amended at 42 FR 23148, May 6, 1977; 43 FR 19843, May 9, 1978; 45 FR 22915, Apr. 4, 1980; 47 FR 27810, June 25, 1982; 48 FR 10812, Mar. 15, 1983; 48 FR 51907, Nov. 15, 1983; 49 FR 5747, Feb. 15, 1984; 50 FR 42932, Oct. 23, 1985; 54 FR 7402, Feb. 21, 1989; 61 FR 14245, Apr. 1, 1996]

§ 172.520 Cocoa with dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate for manufacturing.

The food additive "cocoa with dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate for manufacturing," conforming to §163.117 of this chapter and §172.810, is used or intended for use as a flavoring substance in dry beverage mixes whereby the amount of dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate does not exceed 75 parts per million of the finished beverage. The labeling of the dry beverage mix shall bear adequate directions to assure use in compliance with this section.

§ 172.530 Disodium guanylate.

Disodium guanylate may be safely used as a flavor enhancer in foods, at a level not in excess of that reasonably required to produce the intended effect.

§ 172.535 Disodium inosinate.

The food additive disodium inosinate may be safely used in food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The food additive is the disodium salt of inosinic acid, manufactured and purified so as to contain no more than 150 parts per million of soluble barium in the compound disodium inosinate with seven and one-half molecules of water of crystallization.

(b) The food additive is used as a flavoring adjuvant in food.

§ 172.540 DL-Alanine.

DL-Alanine (a racemic mixture of D- and L-alanine; CAS Reg. No. 302-72-7) may be safely used as a flavor enhancer for sweeteners in pickling mixtures at a level not to exceed 1 percent of the

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pickling spice that is added to the pickling brine.

[56 FR 6968, Feb. 21, 1991]

§ 172.560 Modified hop extract.

The food additive modified hop extract may be safely used in beer in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The food additive is used or intended for use as a flavoring agent in the brewing of beer.

(b) The food additive is manufactured by one of the following processes:

(1) The additive is manufactured from a hexane extract of hops by simultaneous isomerization and selective reduction in an alkaline aqueous medium with sodium borohydride, whereby the additive meets the following specifications:

(i) A solution of the food additive solids is made up in approximately 0.012 *n* alkaline methyl alcohol (6 milliliters of 1 *n* sodium hydroxide diluted to 500 milliliters with methyl alcohol) to show an absorbance at 253 millimicrons of 0.6 to 0.9 per centimeter. (This absorbance is obtained by approximately 0.03 milligram solids permilliliter.) The ultraviolet absorption spectrum of this solution exhibits the following characteristics: An absorption peak at 253 millimicrons; no absorption peak at 325 to 330 millimicrons; the absorbance at 268 millimicrons does not exceed the absorbance at 272 millimicrons.

(ii) The boron content of the food additive does not exceed 310 parts per million (0.0310 percent), calculated as boron.

(2) The additive is manufactured from hops by a sequence of extractions and fractionations, using benzene, light petroleum spirits, and methyl alcohol as solvents, followed by isomerization by potassium carbonate treatment. Residues of solvents in the modified hop extract shall not exceed 1.0 part per million of benzene, 1.0 part per million of light petroleum spirits, and 250 parts per million of methyl alcohol. The light petroleum spirits and benzene solvents shall comply with the specifications in §172.250 except that the boiling point range for light petroleum spirits is 150 °F-300 °F.

(3) The additive is manufactured from hops by a sequence of extractions

and fractionations, using methylene chloride, hexane, and methyl alcohol as solvents, followed by isomerization by sodium hydroxide treatment. Residues of the solvents in the modified hop extract shall not exceed 5 parts per million of methylene chloride, 25 parts per million of hexane, and 100 parts per million of methyl alcohol.

(4) The additive is manufactured from hops by a sequence of extractions and fractionations, using benzene, light petroleum spirits, methyl alcohol, *n*-butyl alcohol, and ethyl acetate as solvents, followed by isomerization by potassium carbonate treatment. Residues of solvents in the modified hop extract shall not exceed 1.0 part per million of benzene, 1.0 part per million of light petroleum spirits, 50 parts per million of methyl alcohol, 50 parts per million of *n*-butyl alcohol, and 1 part per million of ethyl acetate. The light petroleum spirits and benzene solvents shall comply with the specifications in §172.250 except that the boiling point range for light petroleum spirits is 150 °F to 300 °F.

(5) The additive is manufactured from hops by an initial extraction and fractionation using one or more of the following solvents: Ethylene dichloride, hexane, isopropyl alcohol, methyl alcohol, methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, and water; followed by isomerization by calcium chloride or magnesium chloride treatment in ethylene dichloride, methylene chloride, or trichloroethylene and a further sequence of extractions and fractionations using one or more of the solvents set forth in this paragraph. Residues of the solvents in the modified hop extract shall not exceed 125 parts per million of hexane; 150 parts per million of ethylene dichloride, methylene chloride, or trichloroethylene; or 250 parts per million of isopropyl alcohol or methyl alcohol.

(6) The additive is manufactured from hops by an initial extraction and fractionation using one or more of the solvents listed in paragraph (b)(5) of this section followed by: Hydrogenation using palladium as a catalyst in methyl alcohol, ethyl alcohol, or isopropyl alcohol acidified with hydrochloric or sulfuric acid; oxidation with